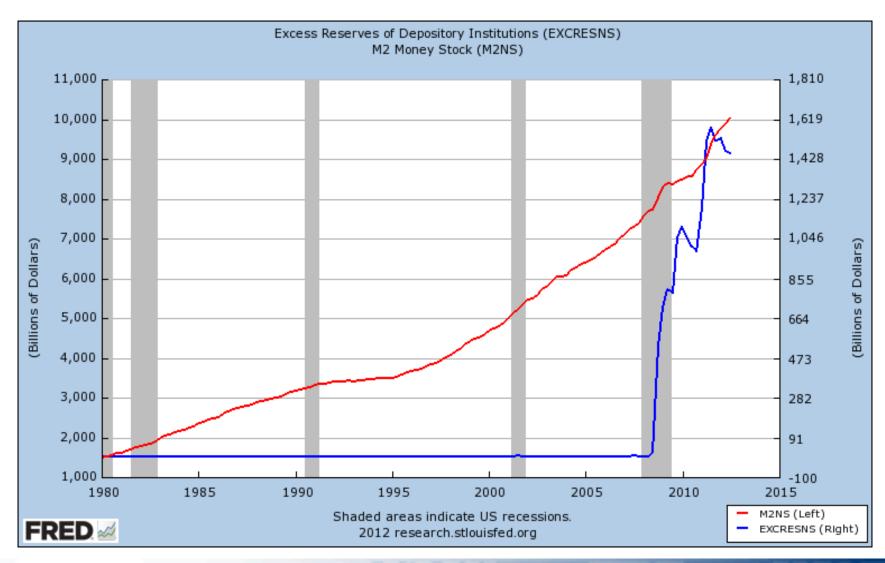
The Oil and Gas Industry in Oklahoma: Economic Impacts Today and Tomorrow

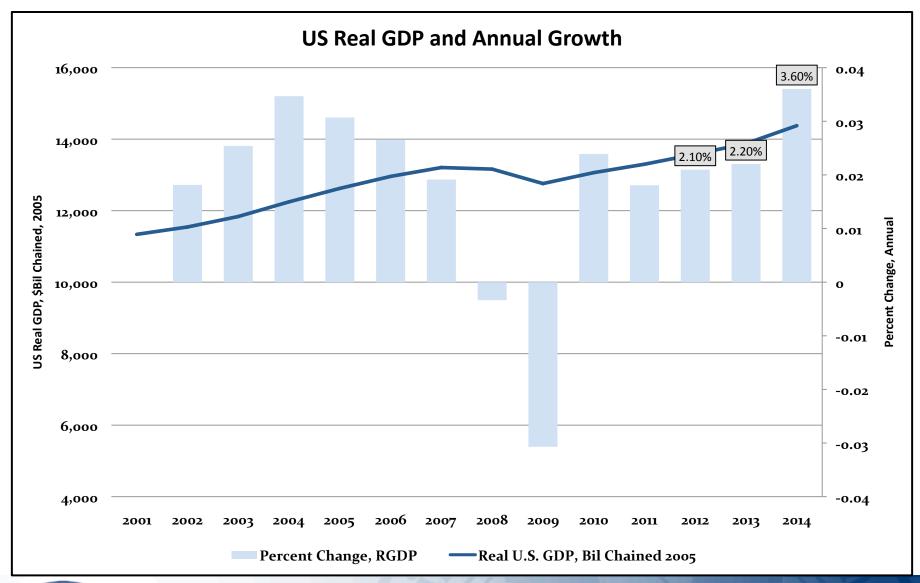
Russell R. Evans, PhD
Executive Director,
Steven C. Agee Economic Research and Policy Institute
Meinders School of Business
Oklahoma City University

U.S. Economic Outlook: Risks and Commentary

- Uncertainty is just unresolved expectations
- Expectations are unresolved with respect to:
 - Global economic growth
 - Future prices (inflation)
 - National debt and the fiscal cliff
- Business and consumer uncertainty
 - The further I get from my own sphere of influence, the less certain I become

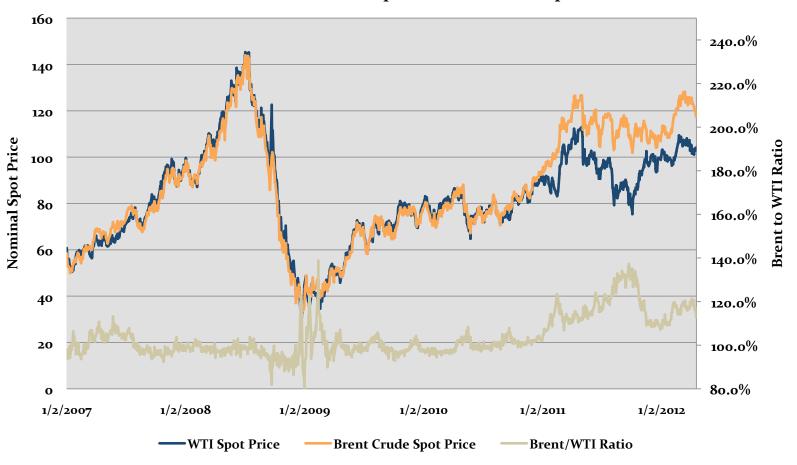






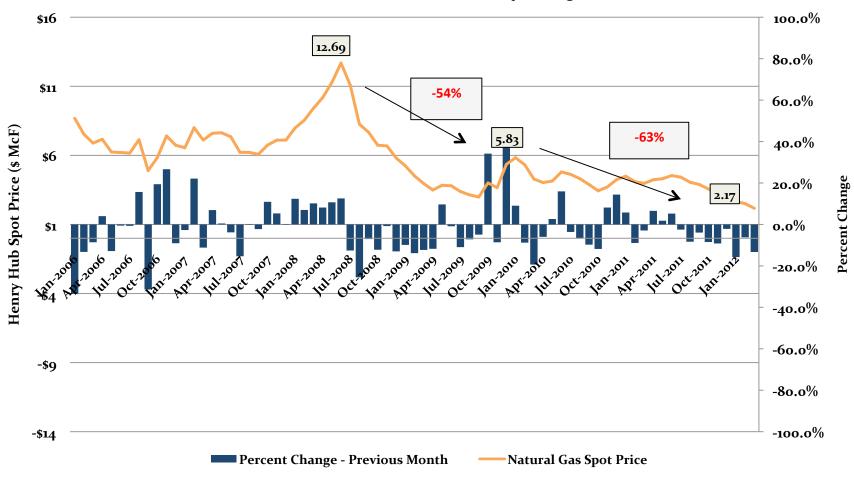


WTI - Brent Crude Spot Price Relationship



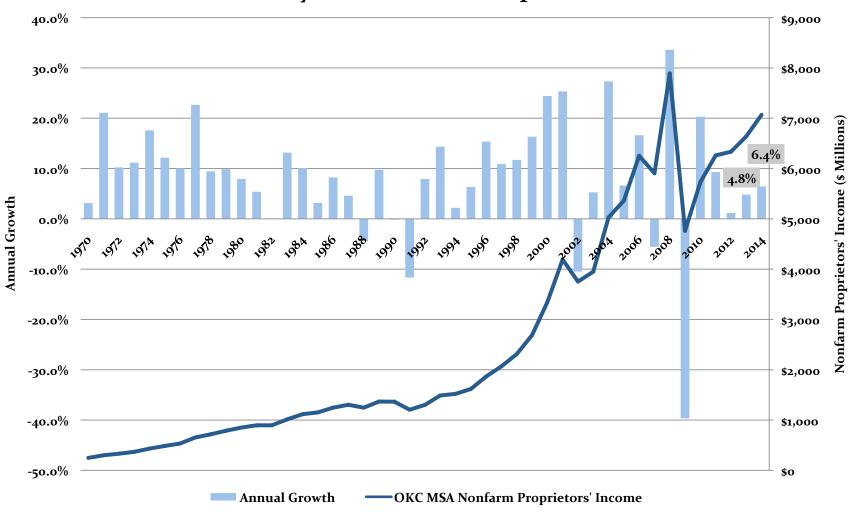


Natural Gas Price and Monthly Change



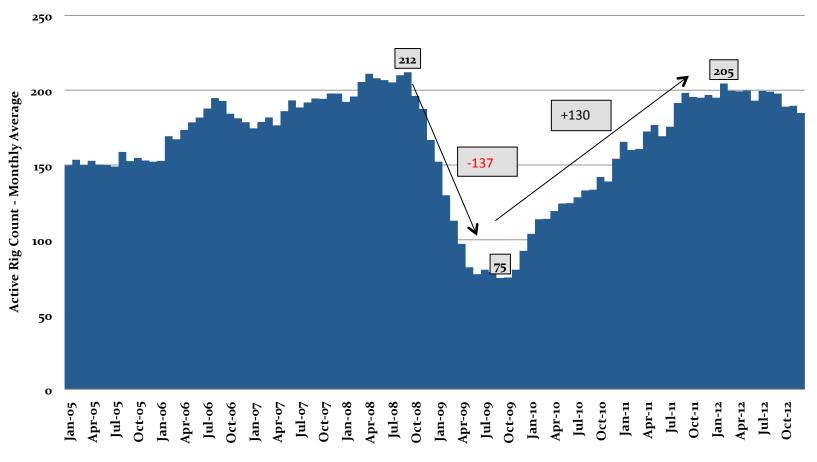


Oklahoma City MSA Nonfarm Proprietors' Income





Oklahoma Rig Count - Baker Hughes



Oklahoma Rig Count - Baker Hughes



Oklahoma Oil & Natural Gas Industry Direct Employment & Income (2009 & 2011)

	Employment		Percent	Share	Labor Income (\$ Mil)		Percent Share		Average Labor Income	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Employment by Type:										
Wage and Salary	43,814	51,660	61.52%	62.20%	\$4,219	\$4,961	55.22%	52.64%	\$96,290	\$96,032
Self Employed	27,410	31,392	38.48%	37.80%	\$3,421	\$4,463	44.78%	47.36%	\$124,793	\$142,167
Total by Type	71,224	83,052	100.00%	100.00%	\$7,639	\$9,424	100.00%	100.00%	\$107,259	\$113,470
Employment by Activity:										
Production	65,629	75,403	92.14%	90.79%	\$7,357	\$8,922	96.30%	94.68%	\$112,094	\$118,327
Drilling	5,595	7,649	7.86%	9.21%	\$2,828	\$5,017	3.70%	5.32%	\$50,540	\$65,593
Total by Activity	71,224	83,052	100.00%	100.00%	\$7,639	\$9,424	100.00%	100.00%	\$107,259	\$113,470

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Steven C. Agee Economic Research and Policy Institute



Economic Impact of Oklahoma Oil & Natural Gas Industry - Production & Drilling, 2011

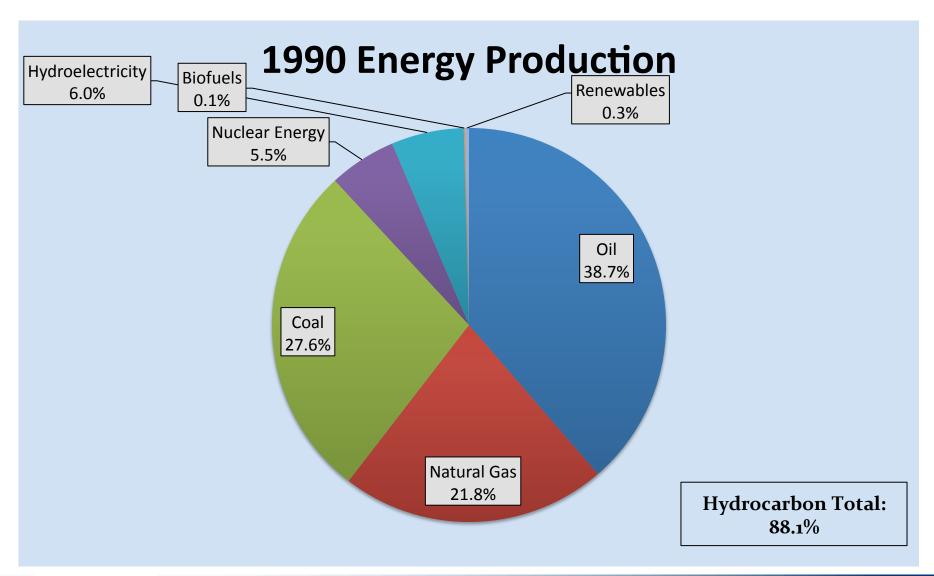
	Production					Dril	lling		
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total	Total All Sources
Output (\$ Millions)	\$30,528	\$13,780	\$9,488	\$53,796	\$4,949	\$2,148	\$747	\$7,844	\$61,641
Employment	75,403	71,407	165,736	312,545	7,649	14,763	9,546	31,958	344,503
Value Added (\$ Millions):									
Employee Compensation	\$4,491	\$3,561	\$2,263	\$10,316	\$441	\$587	\$247	\$1,274	\$11,590
Proprietor's Income	\$4,431	\$5,751	\$6,141	\$16,324	\$61	\$159	\$32	\$253	\$16,576
Other Property Income	\$6,843	\$5,194	\$5,495	\$17,532	\$1,321	\$396	\$148	\$1,865	\$19,397
Indirect Business Taxes	\$1,638	\$701	\$1,140	\$3,479	\$38	\$76	\$47	\$161	\$3,640

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, IMPLAN, Steven C. Agee Economic Research and Policy Institute

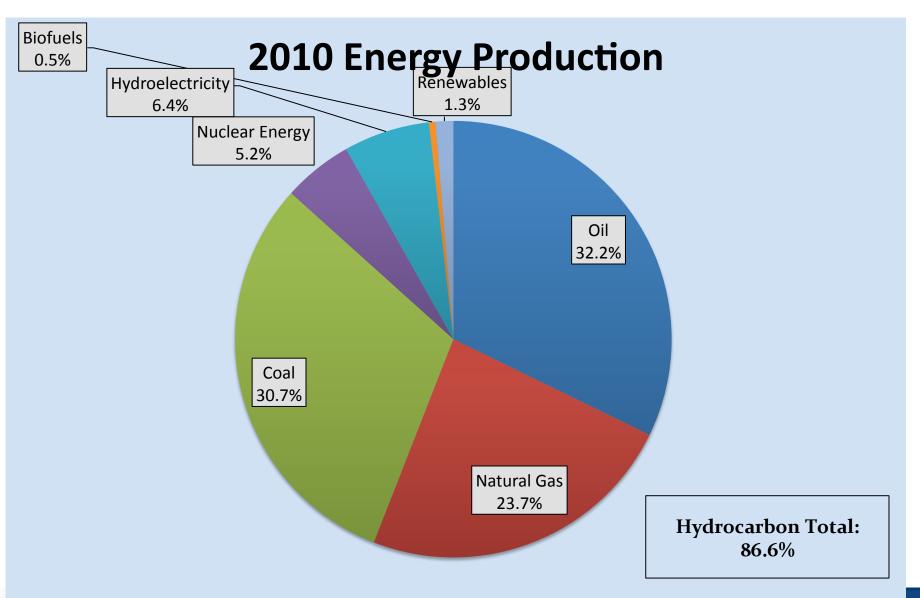


Opportunities and Challenges

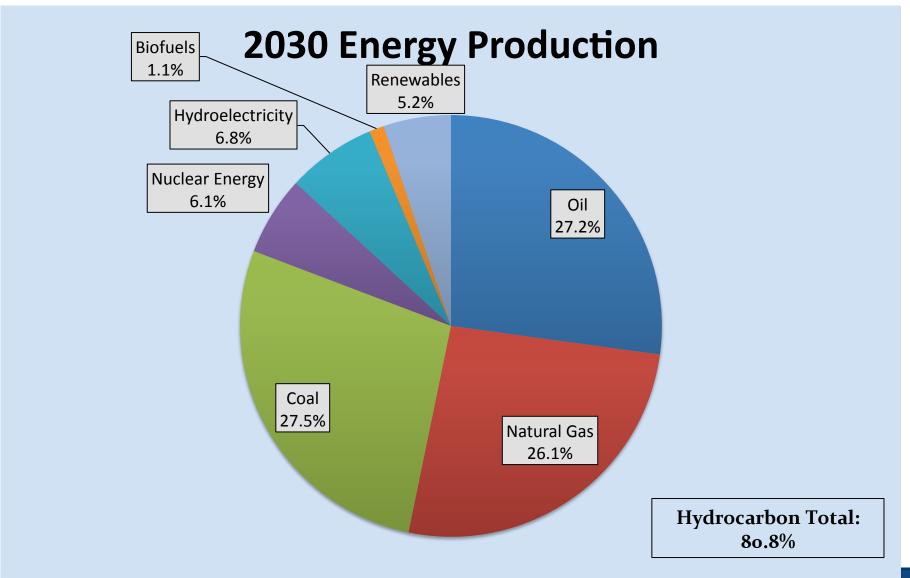
- Transitions take time fossil fuels remain the primary fuel source in the near and medium term
- Renewables are better seen as complements to fossil fuels in an efficient energy system rather than threats to displace production
- Public sentiment and perception on hydraulic fracturing, GHG emissions, etc. will drive regulatory policy
- At some point, market must reflect the price of carbon
 - Carbon tax?













Data Source	Whole Gas, Average Emissions per Completion (Mcf)	Modified, Average Methane Emissions per Completion (Mcf)	Rounded, Average Methane Emissions per Completion (Mcf)
Weatherford	667	555	600
Industry Data Set #1	5,820	4,844	5,000
Devon	11,900	9,905	10,000
William	24,449	20,351	20,000



Ordinary Least Squares Approach

• **Dependent variable**: Methane Emissions

	Coefficient	Std.	t-ratio	p-value		Upper	
		Error			95% C.I.	95% C.I.	
Const.	8900	4168.53	2.1350	0.12243	-4366.13	22,166.1	

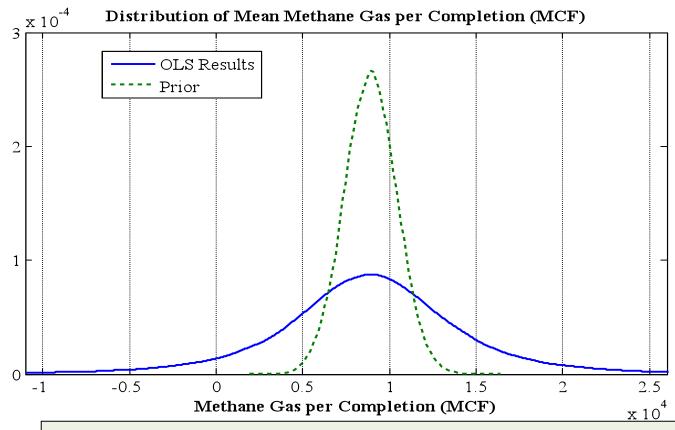
• **Conclusion**: The result is not statistically significant.

Challenge

• **Objective**: Reduce the size of the confidence interval to make the result statistically significant.

• Method: Bayesian Econometrics

Comparison



Conclusion: Methane emissions are 8900 MCF per well because we say they are!



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Concluding Thoughts

- Oil and Gas remains the state's cornerstone industry
 - Less visible, but as important to Tulsa as to OKC
- Operating paradigms may be shifting, but domestic industry expansion is expected to continue
- Occupational diversity should facilitate non oil and gas economic development
- Regulatory challenges and public perceptions will pose persistent challenges